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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE

TOWN OF WAKEFIELD,

From March 1st, 1876, to March 1st, 1877,

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT OF THE

Superintending School Committee,

1876.

ROCHESTER:
CHAS. W. FOLSOM, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.
1877.

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REPORT.

TOWN OF WAKEFIELD,

In account with the Selectmen and Treasurer for the year ending March 1, 1877.

Paid State Treasurer, State tax,	1356 00
County " county "	1946 60
	$3302 60

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SEVERAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Paid George C. Pike,	213 38
A. J. Milikin,	242 94
R. A. & Peter Cook,	176 90
John Davis,	143 00
John F. Garland,	227 64
Mahew C. Davis,	190 00
Ira J. Thompson,	140 00
Satchell Weeks,	240 00
Daniel S. Burley,	304 57
Brackett M. Weeks,	152 93
John H. Glidden,	115 29
Moses Wentworth,	100 00
	$2246 65

SUPPORT OF PAUPERS.

Paid county of Carroll for board of Roxanna Jackson,	150 00
Hiram R. Waldron, support of Dan'l Quimby and Louisa Nutter,	208 00
Moses Wentworth, for transient paupers,	4 50
Sam'l W. Roberts, med. aid rendered,	4 50
J. E. Scruton, med. aid for Mary B. Jenness,	4 00
Moses Wentworth for transient paupers,	4 50
	$375 50

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

Paid John J. Horn,	2 72
M. C. Davis, 54 hours,	8 10
M. V. B. Drury, 36 "	5 40
Alfred Young, 26 "	3 90
James Young, 24½ "	3 67
Elmer H. Vining, 3 "	45
James Tucker,	12 98
Charles E. Brackett,	24 00
Herschell Moulton,	1 50
Robert Moulton,	4 50
Charles Chapman,	4 50
Eben Chapman,	2 25
Charles N. Hutchins,	4 50
Washington Libbey,	4 50
Charles Dyer,	3 00
Jeremiah Ricker,	4 50
Ira J. Thompson,	10 00
Wm. A. Meserve,	5 88
James Young,	3 69
Frank A. Dore, 2 bills,	3 22
Ira J. Thompson,	9 25
Jonathan R. Gilman,	10 00
S. M. Cooper,	3 00
Asa W. Hill,	5 75

Paid Ivory S. Loud,	3 24
Ira J. Thompson,	1 50
Joshua Brooks,	10 50
M. B. Smith,	11 10
M. Folsom,	1 50
William Towle,	90
John Colomy,	30
Thomas Wood,	15 25
John H. Gilidden,	2 50
Robert H. Pike, plank,	41 87
S. M. Cooper,	4 29
Hiram R. Waldron,	19 87
	$254 08

1876.	Rec'd of Treasurer for 1875,	711 59
Mar. 8.	Chas. C. Richards on town note,	1002 59
10.	Joseph Maleham,	1045 50
Apr. 14.	Mrs. Sarah Y. Cook,	244 09
17.	Mary L. Perkins,	221 00
25.	Obed Cottle,	425 00
25.	Mrs. Mary Garland,	75 33
29.	" Sarah A. Kimball,	445 04
29.	John C. Penny,	300 00
May 5.	Jacob Ballard,	500 00
13.	Mary E. Sanborn,	100 00
22.	Abby G. Hutchins,	400 00
22.	Susan A. Hutchins,	1000 00
22.	Mrs. S. Colman,	500 00
July 5.	Miss Sarah A. Hall,	1000 00
10.	Miss Lizzie C. Farnham,	72 00
Sept. 7.	A. J. Millikin,	1000 00
23.	Burrows Drew,	300 00
Oct. 6.	Miss Sarah A. Hall,	300 00
17.	Mrs. Charlotte Dow,	200 00
"	Mrs. Emily Chamberlin,	200 00
Nov. 14.	" Maria S. Pike,	125 00

1877. Jan. 18.	Charles Moulton,	100 00
Feb. 15.	Ira Hanson,	440 44
6.	George H. Gage,	400 00
28.	A. J. Millikin,	1000 00
"	S. A. Pike,	200 00
	I. T. Clark,	200 00
	Mrs. Sallie Wiggin,	1000 00
	John C. Penney,	1348 39
	John F. Weeks,	117 07
	Lovinia Weeks,	117 07
	Jacob Locke,	75 27
	C. C. Richards,	1080 55
	Miss Abby G. Hutchins,	424 48
	" Susan A. Hutchins,	1030 00
	" Lucy A. Wiggin,	500 00
	Mrs. Martha Cottle,	90 00
	" Mary Mills,	30 00
	" Lizzie Moulton,	175 00
	" Elijah Horn,	524 00
		19.019 41

Paid James L. Libbey,		5 00
Daniel Brackett,		13 00
O. H. Wentworth,		62
George H. Gage,		16 30
Richmin Richards,		6 00
Charles C. Richards,		16 30
Thomas H. Johnson,		4 50
W. A. Maleham,		2 00
John Mee,		4 00
F. A. Copp,		11 40
J. W. Garvin & Co.,		2 24
Peter Cook,		190 00
John W. Sanborn,	21 days ox labor,	42 00
Do.	104 days man "	135 20
Daniel Brackett,	4 days ox labor,	8 00
Do.	11½ man "	14 95

John W. Sanborn for plank,	10 11
John W. Mathes,	2 75
Jay Runnels,	2 70
J. W. Hill,	1 70
D. S. Davis,	1 70
M. A. L. Colbath,	2 85
Joseph Hanson,	1 68
	$750 58

BREAKING ROADS.

Dist. No. 1.	Paid John W. Kimball,	6 97
	Nath'l Garland,	6 90
	George C. Pike,	9 45
	Joseph G. Evans,	10 05
	John W. Evans,	6 75
		$40 12
Dist. No. 2.	Paid William A. Maleham,	21 75
	A. S. Weeks,	8 85
	Sam'l H. Smith,	7 20
	Oliver Seavey,	8 85
		$46 65
Dist. No. 3.	Paid Paul Howard,	5 70
	James Tuttle,	10 80
	Daniel N. Tuttle,	3 60
	A. S. Garland,	13 80
	Rob. A. Cook,	14 55
	J. McN. Cook,	14 70
		$63 15
Dist. No. 4.	Paid J. R. King,	2 85
	J. M. Mathes,	27 90
	W. T. Wells,	7 20
	G. L. Wentworth,	15 60

Dist. No. 4.	Paid Geo. F. Sceggel,	12 75
	I. D. Watson,	3 08
	Peter Cook,	20 85
	Daniel W. Emerson,	3 75
	C. H. Wiggin,	98
	C. W. Colbath,	1 20
		$96 16
Dist. No. 5.	Paid Henry D. Lane,	13 82
	John Gilman,	4 36
	John L. Perkins,	4 84
	L. J. Seavey,	2 40
	Geo. W. Sawyer,	1 54
	J. Horne,	90
	William Sawyer,	1 06
	Jos. Wiggin for E. B. Wiggin,	4 44
	Heirs G. H. Wiggin,	7 13
	H. Paul,	5 63
	Benj F. Tibbets,	2 75
	John G. Sanborn,	5 85
		$54 72
Dist. No. 6.	Paid Jona. Burley,	6 07
	Asa W. Hill,	5 17
	James W. Hill,	4 58
	Daniel S. Davis,	3 38
	Fred Waldron,	5 18
	Henry Chase,	5 63
		$30 01
Dist. No. 7.	Paid John J. Horn,	11 85
	G. W. Wyman,	11 10
	Jer. Every,	97
	W. H. Wyman,	4 80
	S. C. Horn,	4 05
	John Mee,	17 85
		$50 62

Dist. No. 8.	Paid Charles E. Brackett,	7 95
	Robert Moulton,	7 35
	J. Ricker,	6 75
	E. Chapman,	8 10
	Charles Chapman,	6 60
	C. N. Hutchins,	2 25
	H. Moulton,	2 18
	M. A. L. Colbath,	2 25
	John R. Ricker,	90
	A. Nichols,	2 25
	J. B. Nichols,	1 65
		$48 23
Dist. No. 9.	Paid Nahum Nason,	14 00
	A. J. Robinson,	4 50
		$18 50
Dist. No. 10.	Paid I. T. Clark,	18 08
	P. J. Weeks,	15 68
	B. M. Weeks,	11 28
	John F. Weeks,	6 37
	Jacob Locke,	6 59
	Burrows Drew,	60
		$58 60
Dist. No. 11.	Paid G. W. Seward,	8 32
	T. N. Seward,	6 60
	J. C. Philbrick,	5 70
		$20 62
Dist. No. 12.	Paid John Kimball,	1 65
	J. L. Libbey,	11 62
		$13 27
Dist. No. 13.	Paid M. C. Davis,	8 91
	Alfred Young,	8 40
	M. V. B. Drury,	9 90

Dist. No. 13.	Paid Rose Mandel Young,	9 90
	Rufus Hanson,	10 05
		$47 16
Dist. No. 14.	Paid John F. Garland,	8 40
	H. W. Hutchins,	8 10
	E. W. Hutchins,	2 10
	J. T. Spinney,	60
		19 20
Dist. No. 15.	Paid S. B. Ames,	9 97
	Ira Hanson,	16 07
		26 04
Dist. No. 16.	Paid W. S. Butler,	11 25
	Ira J. Thompson,	3 75
	S. B. Ames,	13 00
		$28 00
Dist. No. 17.	Paid Thomas Wood,	14 25
	M. B. Smith,	16 65
	A. Nutter,	10 20
	J. Brooks,	1 95
	G. P. Dore,	1 05
		$44 10
Dist. No. 18.	Paid George H. Gage,	5 84
	Richman Richards,	5 84
	C. C. Richards,	7 05
	J. F. Farnham,	2 10
	T. H. Johnson,	5 10
		$25 93
Dist. No. 19.	Paid W. B. Wentworth,	20 06
	Daniel Campernell,	14 10
	Peter C. Young,	9 45
		$43 61

Dist. No. 20.	Paid W. Libbey,	8 10
	C. Dyer,	23 40
	C. W. Colbath,	2 40
		$33 90
Dist. No. 21.	Paid Josiah Wiggin,	7 58
	W. H. Mansur,	1 00
	H. P. Mansur,	4 80
		$13 38
Dist. No. 22.	Paid J. H. Cloutman,	2 85
	Thomas Cloutman,	2 25
	T. H. Cloutman,	2 25
	George Horne,	60
	Z. G. Horne,	2 70
	John G. Sanborn,	12 60
	N. D. Leavitt,	2 40
		$25 65
Dist. No. 23.	Paid N. K. Nutter,	9 60
	C. A. Nutter,	3 00
	H. N. Fellows,	2 55
	I. N. Fellows,	10 20
	J. P. Fellows,	6 15
	W. K. Fellows,	4 95
	H. B. Fellows,	1 80
	B. C. Fellows,	45
	George F. Piper,	8 40
	John R. Downs,	5 68
	M. F. Piper,	83
	F. Piper,	68
	C. W. Page,	6 30
		$60 59
Dist. No. 24.	Paid Daniel Brackett,	3 45
	John W. Sanborn,	13 95
		$17 40

Dist. No. 25.	Paid C. Farnham,	12 60
	A. C. Willey,	30 90
	W. H. Willey,	3 53
		$47 03
Dist. No. 26.	Paid S. B. Champion,	7 95
	S. M. Cooper,	7 95
		$15 90
Dist. No. 27.	Paid Jonathan R. Gilman,	9 85
Dist. No. 28.	Paid Joseph Hanson,	1 65
	S. G. Wentworth,	10 27
	J. C. Waldron,	5 88
	P. Wentworth,	6 21
	O. Wentworth,	9 60
		$33 61
Dist. No. 29.	Paid M. B. Canney,	11 25
	Charles Moulton,	8 78
	Nath'l Farnsworth,	1 20
	R. N. Corson,	1 35
	George Came,	15
	E. Banfield,	1 50
	John G. Stevens,	2 25
	C. L. Smith,	90
	J. D. Hutchins,	3 90
	Rufus Junkins,	90
		$32 18
Dist. No. 30.	Paid C. F. Rines,	9 90
	C. W. Rines,	3 00
		$12 90
Dist. No. 31.	Paid James W. Shorey,	7 35
	Weeks & Leary,	15 75
	Hubartis A. Neal.	1 50

Dist. No. 31.	Paid Satchell Weeks,	6 75
	Heirs of Josiah Dow,	12 15
		$43 50
Dist No. 32.	Paid E. B. Farnham,	9 15
	M. N. Sibley,	8 70
	H. Jones,	9 00
	J. E. Archibald,	10 05
		$36 90
Dist. No. 33.	Paid W. H. Perkins,	16 59
Dist. No. 34.	Paid Peter H. Campernell,	5 55
	Nath'l Meserve,	7 15
	H. R. Waldron,	1 60
	John H. Glidden,	2 25
	Alonzo Wentworth,	3 00
	Jacob Ballard,	4 80
		$24 35
	Total,	$1198 42

NOTES AND INTEREST.

Paid C. C. Richards, note and interest,	216 91
" "	785 68
Frank Hutchins, "	107 36
Joseph Maleham, "	644 80
" "	432 20
Peter Cook, Brookfield, "	161 92
S. Y. Cook, "	257 28
John W. Sanborn, interest,	30 00
Mary L. Perkins, note and interest,	151 67
Heirs S. D. Hutchins, S. D. Hutchins note and interest,	102 86
Mrs. Mary Garland, note and interest,	75 33
Ambrose Sanborn, "	848 40

Paid Mrs. Sarah A. Kimball, note and interest,		420 04
Elijah Horn, in part,	"	323 99
Abby G. Hutchins,	"	570 04
Susan A. Hutchins,	"	1,494 55
John C. Penney,	"	306 25
Mrs. Almira Pike,	"	53 67
Ira Hanson,	"	440 44
Geo. H. Gage, Sally Gage,	"	417 17
A. J. Millikin,	"	1,028 50
Miss Susan A. Pike,	"	216 00
I. T. Clark,	"	542 24
Mrs. Sallie M. Wiggin,	"	1,080 00
John C. Penney,	"	1,386 72
C. C. Richards,	"	1,080 55
A. G. Hutchins,	"	424 48
Susan A Hutchins,	"	1,061 36
John F. Weeks,	"	117 07
Mrs. Lovinia Weeks,	"	117 07
Jacob Locke,	"	75 27
Mrs. Lizzie Moulton,	"	224 00
Mary Mills,	"	54 00
John W. Sanborn for J. W. Wiggin, note and interest,		462 40
Mrs. Martha Cottle, note and interest,		87 69
Miss Lucy A. Wiggin,	"	540 00
Mrs. Saloam Colman,	"	531 77
I. T. Clark, Daniel Tuttle,	"	77 29
Elijah Horn,	"	524 00
Total,		$17,470 97

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Paid Samuel H. Smith, the proportion of interest on ministerial fund due the Congregational Society, for the year ending March 1st, 1877,	17 91

Paid Reuben Sanborn, the proportion of interest on ministerial fund due the Methodist Society, for the year ending March 1, '77, 17 91

H. P. Mansur, one half the proportion of interest on ministerial fund due the Free Will Baptist Society, for the year ending March 1, '76—also for the year ending March 1, '77, 17 91

$53 73

ABATEMENTS.

Paid H. R. Waldron the following abatements for '72.

Frank Lane, pd. in Dover,		2 09
For '74—Paid H. R. Waldron.		
G. G. Fellows, pd. in Farmington	2 15	
Luther Harriman,	2 15	
		4 30

ABATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1875–6.

Paid I. T. Clark for the following abatements for the year 1875.

Joseph Bradley,	3 36
John H. Brown, pd. in Ossipee,	4 28
Manard Buzzell,	2 73
George A. Came,	2 10
Nath'l H. Cook,	2 10
Henry Chase,	14
Alexander Chamberlin,	2 10
Silas E. Davis,	75
Alfred Fields,	3 78
George W. Gowen,	2 52
L. D. Harriman,	3 10
George Melvin,	2 10
Edward Puliot,	84

Paid Mark Sone,	2 10
Mrs. Edmund B. Tibbets,	3 15
Total,	$35 15

Paid I. N. Fellows for the following abatements for '76.

Moses Wentworth, dog,	1 00
Robert A. Cook, poll,	1 90
John F. Wiggin, loss horse,	1 40
John W. Evans, dog,	1 00
James O. Applebee, poll,	1 90
F. D. Sawyer, dog,	1 00
Moses Perkins, overtaxed,	70
Stephen M. Willey, poll,	1 90
Herschell Moulton, loss by fire,	5 75
H. R. Waldron, dog,	1 00
Asa M. Farnham,	4 98
Eliza Brown,	2 28
Joseph E. Campernell,	2 85
Heirs Chesley Jenness,	3 46
Horace Nason,	2 55
Calvin Farnham,	1 90
	$35 57

Total abatements, $77 11

WATERING TROUGHS.

Paid Leander W. Leary,	3 00	
T. N. Seward,	3 00	
J. W. Mathes,	3 00	
J. R. Gilman,	3 00	
Total,		$12 00

Paid for use of watering places from Mar. 1, '76, to Mar. 1, '77.

OUTSTANDING BILLS.

Paid M. B. Smith,	4 50	
M. B. Smith,	3 81	
M. B. Smith,	1 35	
A. Nutter,	6 98	
I. J. Thompson,	7 25	
Peter Cook,	25 00	
Total,		$48 89

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Paid H. R. Waldron, collecting tax for '72,	50 00
Cooper & Hutchins,	8 56
L. D. Sawyer for balance due,	11 33
A. J. Millikin,	1 98
G. H Gage,	2 45
Daniel Brackett,	29 05
G. H. Gage, running line,	1 50
I. N. Fellows, non-resident highway taxes, paid in labor,	130 44
Total,	$235 31

PRINTING, STATIONERY, &c.

Paid Charles W. Folsom,	45 00	
H. H. Metcalf.	7 50	
Daniel Brackett,	9 80	
Total,		$62 30

DOG TAX FUND.

Paid C. F. Rines,	3 75
John R. Downs,	4 00
Jacob Ballard,	3 00
Ed. P. Farnham,	4 00

Paid Charles Fellows,	3 00
Jacob Locke,	4 00
Total,	$21 75

TOWN OFFICERS.

Paid Nathaniel Barker, S. S. Committee,	36 00
Daniel Brackett, Treasurer,	10 00
George A. Yeaton, Town Clerk,	18 35
M. B. Smith, Auditor,	2 00
A. H. Sawyer, "	2 00
George H. Gage,	17 82
A. F. Wood,	25 00
Joseph Hanson,	16 00
Dan'l Brackett, '76, Mar. 18, selectman,	
½ day at office, returning check list,	1 00
" April, 15 days taking inventory & making taxes,	30 00
" paid Mrs. Wiggin, expenses,	1 13
" making noticer for hearing on division of school districts,	1 00
" ½ day at school Dis. hearing,	1 00
" dividing school money and making record,	2 50
" May, making collector's book,	1 00
" " 10, 1 day to meet Peter Cook to let road,	2 00
" " 15, ½ day distributing road lists,	1 50
" June 3, to Union in relation to road,	1 40
" assessing school house tax,	2 00
" makinn col. book, school house tax,	1 00
" making returns to town clerk of boundary of school Dis. No. 12,	1 00
" copying inventory,	5 00

Paid Daniel	Brackett, June 29, ½ day running school Dis. line,	1 00
"	Sept., attending jury meeting,	1 00
"	Oct., 1 day to Dore Hill inregard to road,	2 00
"	" 1 day to Ossipee,	2 50
"	" ½ day to Geo. Robinson's with Dr. Ross,	1 50
"	making warrant for Nov. election,	1 00
"	Nov. 4, ½ day at office,	1 00
"	Nov. returning check list,	1 00
"	Dec. ½ day at office revising jury list,	1 00
"	1877, Jan. 20, to S. B. Ames and county farm to notify of the death of J. Elbridge,	3 50
"	Feb.22,posting warrant and check list,	2 00
"	1 day collecting bills,	2 00
"	2 days settling town accounts,	4 00
"	expenses Mrs. Wiggin,	1 25
Total,		$76 28

Paid John F.	Garland, Selectman, March 18 '76, ½ day at office returning check list,	1 00
"	Mar. 27, making appointments,	2 00
"	Apr. 3, posting notices for school Dis hearing,	2 00
"	" 8, attending jury meeting,	1 00
"	" 9 days taking inventory, making taxes,	18 00
"	" Mrs. Wiggin board,	2 25
"	" 18,attending school Dis.hearing,	1 00
"	" 25, 1 day at Brackett's,	2 00
"	" 29, 1 day making road lists,	2 00
"	May 13, 1 day at office,	2 00
"	" 15, 1 day distributing road list,	2 00

Paid John F. Garland, Aug, ½ day on road Dis. No. 21,		1 00
"	Sept. 2. attending jury meeting,	1 00
"	Oct. 23, posting warrant and check list,	2 00
"	Nov. 4, ½ day at office,	1 00
"	" 13, returning check list,	1 00
"	1877, Feb. 15, collecting bills,	2 00
"	Feb. 16, collecting bills,	2 00
"	" 24, posting warrant and check list,	2 00
"	Feb., 2 days at office settling acct's,	4 00
"	horse hire. and expenses, Mrs. Wiggin,	5 50
Total,		$55 75

Paid H. R. Waldron, 1876. March 18, Selectman, returning check list,		1 00
"	making appointments,	1 00
"	April 3 to 15, 9 days taking inventory and making taxes,	18 00
"	expenses at Mrs. Wiggin's,	2 63
"	April 18, attending school Dis. hearing No. 12,	1 00
"	attending jury meeting,	1 00
"	Apr. 21, 1 day at Dore Hill,	2 00
"	" 25, 1 day at D. Brackett's,	2 00
"	" 29, 1 day making road lists,	2 00
"	May 10, 1 day to Dore Hill,	2 00
"	" 13, 1 day distributing road lists,	2 00
"	Aug. 7, trip to county commissioners, in regard to paupers,	2 00
"	Sept. 6, ½ day at D. Brackett's,	1 00
"	" 23, attending jury meeting,	1 00
"	Nov. 4, ½ day at office,	1 00
"	" 6, trip to Dr. Sweet's and expenses,	3 50
"	Dec, 27, revising jury box,	1 00

Paid H. R. Waldron,	1877, Jan. 20, trip to D. Brackett's and S. B. Ames', in regard to death of J. Elbridge,	2 00
"	Jan. 22, trip to Co. Comm'rs,	2 00
"	Feb. 19, 1 day collecting bills,	2 00
"	" 21, ½ day "	1 00
"	" 22, trip to S. B. Ames, settling bills,	1 00
"	" 23, trip to Union,	2 00
"	" 28, 2 days settling town acc'ts,	4 00
	Total,	$58 13

Total town officers, $317 33.

LIABILITIES.

Due the several school districts, money unexpended for the year 1876,		493 87
the several school districts, interest on school fund for the year 1877,		44 75
the Freewill Baptist Society, one half the proportion of interest on ministerial fund for the year 1877,		8 95
the several religious societies, interest on ministerial fund for the year ending March 1, 1878,		53 73
Due William K. A. Copp, note and interest,		259 20
Harriet A. Stevens,	"	193 96
Elsie T. Langley,	"	893 23
F. B. Shorey,	"	130 41
J. O. Applebee,	"	273 24
Betsey G. Young,	"	76 68
Lizzie Jenness,	"	143 64
John W. Sanborn,	"	527 50
Catherine V. Weeks,	"	120 96

Due Irena Wentworth, note and interest,		181 17
Jacob Ballard,	"	119 40
Mary C. Ballard,	"	61 77
Phineas Wentworth,	"	61 77
Mark H. Wentworth,	"	1,112 40
Burrows Drew,	"	1,021 68
Frank Hobbs,Ex'r will of E. L. Copp,	"	2,120 00
Lizzie Pike,	"	246 88
Sarah Y. Cook,	"	261 14
Mary L. Perkins,	"	236 26
Obed Cottle,	"	453 86
Mary Garland,	"	80 40
Sarah A. Kimball,	"	474 82
Jacob Ballard,	"	532 83
Mary E. Sanborn,	"	106 30
Sarah A. Hall,	"	1,052 34
Lizzie C. Farnham,	"	75 67
Burrows Drew,	"	310 33
Sarah A. Hall,	"	308 75
Mrs. Charlotte Dow,	"	205 77
" Emily Chamberlin,	"	205 77
" Maria S. Pike,	"	127 90
Charles Moulton,	"	100 88
Joseph Maleham,	"	1,126 80
Ira Hanson,	"	441 84
George H. Gage,	"	400 00
A. J. Millikin,	"	1,000 00
Susan A. Pike,	"	200 00
I. T. Clark,	"	200 00
Mrs. Sallie M. Wiggin,	"	1,000 00
John C. Penney,	"	1,348 39
John F. Weeks,	"	117 07
Mrs Lovina Weeks,	"	117 07
Jacob Locke,	"	75 27
C. C. Richards,	"	1,080 55
Abby G. Hutchins	"	424 48
Susan A. Hutchins,	"	1,030 00
Miss Lucy A. Wiggin,	"	500 00

Due Mrs. Martha Cottle, note and interest,		90 00
" Mary Mills,	"	30 00
" Lizzie Moulton,	"	175 00
Elijah Horne,	"	524 00
County of Carroll for board of Roxanna Jackson,		150 00
Hiram R. Waldron, when he settles his list of collection, 1873,		50 00
Hiram R. Waldron, when he settles his tax list of 1874,		50 00
I. T. Clark, when he settles his tax list of 1875,		43 00
I. N. Fellows, when he settles his tax list of 1876,		40 00
Total liabilities,		$22,891 68

1876.

By amt. rec'd from page 3,	19,019 41
State Treasurer Savings Bank tax,	985 70
" literary fund,	130 25
G. W. Gage from Wyman estate,	66 17
County of Carroll,	7 75
G. H. Gage on tax list for the year 1870, which had been abated by the town,	7 26
H. R. Waldron, coll'r for 1872,	6 30
H. R. Waldron for 1873,	140 00
H. R. Waldron for 1874,	340 00
I. T. Clark's list 1875,	1,381 56
I. N. Fellows' list, 1876,	6,048 17
Total Cr.,	$28,132 57

RECAPITULATION.

Rec'd of the Treasurer for 1875,		711 59
"	on town notes,	18,307 82
"	Savings Bank,	985 70
"	Literary Fund,	130 25
"	County,	7 75
"	Collectors,	7,916 03
"	from other sources,	73 43
	Total,	$28,132 57

By money due the town.

Due from Jas. Mc N. Cook, on tax list 1871,		3 09
"	H. R. Waldron, list for 1872,	17 70
"	" list for 1873,	160 00
"	" list for 1874,	360 00
"	I. T. Clark, list for 1875,	358 44
"	I. N. Fellows, list for 1876,	4,118 97
"	U. S. Government for bounties,	2,552 40
"	Wm. Sawyer, interest on surplus revenue fund from March 1, 1874, to March 1, 1877,	48 20
"	Co. Carroll, transient paupers,	7 50
"	town of Brookfield, ($14 18) it being more than one-half of the expense of building Durgin Bridge,	14 18
"	Treasurer for 1876,	$1,959 43
	Total,	$9,599 91

Amount of Liabilities,	$22,891 68
By money due the town,	9,599 91
Balance against the town,	$13,291 77

Amount received,	$28,132 57
Amount paid out,	26,173 14
Cash in Treasurer's hands,	$1,959 43

DANIEL BRACKETT,
JOHN F. GARLAND,
HIRAM R. WALDRON,
} Selectmen of Wakefield.

WAKEFIELD, March 12, 1877.

We, the subscribers, having this day examined the foregoing accounts of the Selectmen, hereby report that we find them correctly cast, and a voucher for each charge.

S. H. SMITH, Auditor,
GEO. H. GAGE, acting as Auditor.

School Report.

In behalf of the Superintending School Committee I respectfully submit to the citizens of Wakefield the annual report on the condition and progress of the public schools; with the discharge of this duty I will be mustered out of service, in which, for a course of years, I have been held responsible.

The past year has been a year of unusual interest in the cause of education. This interest was greatly increased and extended by the wonderful exhibitions, connected with our Centennial, in which all the civilized nations shared some part. Each contributed whatever was regarded as most indicative of the advancement and glory of a nation. In the aggregate there might be seen something to arrest the attention of all the different classes represented in such a crowd of visitors. The grand display of the art gallery furnished entertainment for such as could appreciate its worth; the skillful and useful inventions in the mechanical arts were examined with scrutinizing eyes. Never before was the value of lessons in object teaching tested on such a grand scale. But the patrons of education regarded the work to be exhibited in their department of more than paramount importance. No kingdom or nation has attained to any lasting renown without good attainments in useful knowledge. They gathered up the treasures of learning comprised in printed volumes, some of which had been transmitted across the darkness of the ages, and exhibited them as a memorial of the Sages, and Philosophers, and Christian Philanthropists, who have lived and toiled for the benefit of their race. It constituted a memorial of priceless value. When it was crowned with that one Book, which claims a divine origin, printed in two hundred different languages and dialects, it was viewed with profound admiration, as it stood there like a monument between the centuries. It is an imper-

ishable monument. The truth and the wisdom comprised in it, has been transferred to tablets from which they can never be effaced. The Solons, the distinguished professor, and teacher, some from distant lands, but most from our own schools, gathered there in great numbers, to survey these accumulated treasures, and to learn more about their influence on the character and destiny of nations. They examined the different educational systems and institutions, and with their armors burnished in such a review, they went forth to their high calling with a deeper conviction of the importance of their work. The wave of influence that was started by their agency has been extending in wider circles. It has reached distant nations. Japan has adopted the American system, and is building schoolhouses after the American model. Other nations are making improvements in their systems of education;—some have established a compulsory law, and are devising some method to confer blessings on vast multitudes for whom no instruction has been provided. In this progress of the nation, there may yet be various interruptions. The cloud that has been seen in the Eastern hemisphere, though now less ominous, may soon gather again, become the prelude to a direful conflict, in which some of the fairest institutions of learning established by christian philanthropy, may be laid in ruins; but even such a calamity, should it come, may be found among the positive proofs of prophetic predictions, that point us forward to brighter scenes. The enemies of a righteous cause, that will not be controlled by a moral influence, may, in the purpose of the Sovereign Ruler, be met and subdued by the fire and the storm.

It should be expected that such a work, by which the nations are to be enlightened and redeemed, will be met in its advancement by antagonistic forces; but they cannot prevail. The tyrants and oppressors who make resistance, will be crushed beneath the car that is now moving with accelerated motion at the commencement of this new century. The signs of the times indicate progress in other nations. It is so, we are assured, in our own nation. There are indeed evil agencies at work, who would shake down even the temple of liberty. We are passing through scenes that have put the faith of patriots to a trial, and that will test the strength of our civil and religious institutions. We trust that in the result there will be seen full proof of their stability. The venerated founders of the

nation regarded our system of education as absolutely essential to the perpetuity of these institutions. It was not perfect. It is still susceptible of improvements. Let it not be tinkered by unskillful hands.

The work accomplished by its operations during one century, has been reviewed. It is a work of indescribable importance. Our nation has attained to an advanced position among other nations. We regard it as the best educational system that has ever been devised. With grateful recollections of the past, we are permitted to commence our second century on a higher grade; but the host of educators and teachers who go now to their posts of duty and observation, are held responsible for greater achievements. They are the constituted guardians of liberty and religion. The advantage gained would make a failure a greater disaster. We have come to a crisis. The lessons of the day and of the hour admonish them that a more thorough moral and religious, as well as intellectual cultivation is needed, to prepare intelligent minds for their high destination in this progressive age. Much credit is often given to modern improvements, but the summits of the mountain are yet far above the heights that have already been attained. It is only by constant and unremitted application, that higher elevations are to be gained; but when once the the summit has been reached, the glory of the Lord will be revealed, and the faithful toilers will take up the song of the Alpine shepherds, and sing—"Praise the Lord," and that shall be the song of all the nations.

Our schools of primary instruction sustain a relation that is of vital importance to the whole system. They work at the foundation.

The public schools of Wakefield have had their usual terms during the year, and have been sustained in their various operations, generally with good success.

DISTRICT No. 1—Summer School.

Length, 7 weeks; whole number of scholars, 20; average attendance, 16; instances of tardiness, 14; of dismission, 9. Teacher, Miss Mary J. Buzzell; wages per month, including board, $22.

Miss Buzzell is a new teacher. She has made some good attainments, and kept her first school with a good degree of success.

Fall and Winter Term.—Length, 15 weeks; whole number of scholars, 20; average attendance, 16; instances of tardiness, 56; of dismission, 23. Teacher, Mr. Amasa C. Paul; wages per month, including board, $35. In his preparation for teaching, Mr. Paul secured good qualifications. By his active interest and manifest love for his work, he awakens a corresponding interest in his pupils. The regular attendance was interrupted for a season by the severity of the winter, but the average advancement of the school was very good. Mr. Paul was called to meet another engagement before the term was closed. The school is now in operation, and the term will be closed under the instruction of Mr. J. H. Hart. In Book-keeping 1, History 1, Algebra, 2.

DISTRICT No. 2—Summer Term.

Length, 8 weeks; whole number of scholars, 27; average attendance, 23; instances of tardiness, 22; of dismission, 96. Teacher, Miss Sarah Clark; wages per month, including board, $32.

Fall Term.—Length, 10 weeks; whole number of scholars, 23; average attendance, 20; instances of tardiness, 36; of dismission, 97. Teacher, Miss Sarah Clark. Wages per month, including board. $32.

Winter Term.—Length, 9 weeks; whole number of scholars, 26; average attendance, 22; instances of tardiness, 36; of dismissal, 29. Teacher, Miss Sarah Clark. Wages per month, including board, $32. Miss Clark is a graduate from the Normal School, Plymouth. She came to her school with a purpose to work for the benefit of her pupils. Her method of teaching is thorough. She imparts instruction with precision and accuracy. In the reading exercises, there was very marked improvement. By persistent efforts, she succeeded in correcting a habit of passing over this exercise with suppressed voice, and an indistinct utterance. She effected a change, which the committee regarded as of very essential importance. The progress in all the usual branches was very commendable. During the summer term, a class of 20 pupils received instruction (orally) in Botany, 16 in Composition, 5 in History, 2 in Physiology, 24 in Drawing, 3 in Algebra. A part of these classes continued their course during the Fall and Winter terms. There was also a class of 11 in Rhetoric during the Fall term. The work performed by some of these classes was of unusual excellence.

After a short vacation, a private school was commenced in

this district, under the instruction of Miss Clara Roberts, a graduate of the Young Ladies' High School Boston, Mass. It was interrupted when in successful operation, by a call upon the teacher to meet another engagement.

DISTRICT No. 3.

Summer Term.—Length, 10 weeks; whole number of scholars, 12; average attendance, 10; instances of tardiness, 4; dismissal, 4. Teacher, Miss Augusta Kimball; wages per month, including board, $25.

Fall Term.—Length, 12 weeks; whole number of scholars, 11; average attendance, 10. Teacher, Miss Augusta Kimball; wages per month, including board, $25.

This school has a good record. Two pupils are accredited with constant attendance and good deportment. They, of course, made unusually good improvement. The interest of the school was well sustained during both terms, and the average advancement was very good. In Philosophy 2, Algebra, 1.

Winter Term —Length, 5 weeks; whole number of scholars, 10; average attendance, 9; instances of tardiness, 5. Teacher, Miss Lucy Fall; wages per month, including board, $25. Miss Fall possesses good qualifications, and sustained the interests of this short school, we are assured, to the general satisfaction of her pupils and their parents. The school was brought to a close sooner than was expected, on account of the cold weather, and was not visited.

DISTRICT No. 4.

Summer Term.—Length, 8 weeks; whole number of scholars, 15; average attendance, 13; instances of tardiness, 3; of dismissal, 5. Teacher, Miss Lucy Fall; wages per month, including board, $36. A part of the pupils who attended this term are removed from the register to the new district. Miss Fall sought to awaken an interest in her pupils, and to impart instruction with diligent care and effort, and was successful in promoting their improvement.

Fall Term.—Length, 11 weeks; whole number of scholars, 17; average attendance, 10; instances of tardiness, 8; of dismissal, 47. Teacher, Miss Ida O. Merrow; wages per month, including board, $27.

With active interest in behalf of her pupils, Miss Merrow tried some useful inventions to awaken their attention, and inspire in them a desire for improvement. She gave to the younger classes lessons of oral instruction, and required some

due regard to lessons in first rudiments. The interest was well sustained, and the advancement of the school was creditable.

DISTRICT No. 5.

Summer Term.—Length, 9 weeks; whole number of scholars, 24; average attendance, 21; instances of tardiness, 25; of dismissal, 45. Teacher, Miss Lizzie C. Farnham; wages per month, including board, $32. Miss Farnham has been accredited as a faithful and successful teacher for years past. She has taught six terms in this district before. Her well-earned reputation has been fully sustained.

Fall and Winter Term —Length, 15 weeks; whole number of scholars, 21; average attendance, 20; instances of tardiness, 17; of dismissal, 35. Teacher, Mr. J. H. Hutchins, a graduate from Bates College. Wages of teacher, including board, $42. Mr Hutchins kept an excellent school. The results witnessed at the examination were very satisfactory. There was evidence of good progress in all the usual studies. The Committee regarded the class in English grammar found here, as the best in the town. In Physiology, a class of 5, Geometry 3, Algebra 3, Philosophy 2, Book-keeping 3, Rhetoric, 1, Latin 1. There was also a class of 6 in History, during the Summer term. The progress of these classes was very creditable.

DISTRICT No. 6.

Summer Term.—Length, 10 weeks; whole number of scholars, 17; average attendance, 12; instances of tardiness, 6; of dismissal, 4. Teacher, Mrs. L. E. Vining; wages per month, including board, $20.

Fall Term —Length, 8 weeks; whole number of scholars, 14; average attendance, 11; instances of tardiness, 7; of dismissal, 2. Teacher, Mrs. L. E. Vining; wages per month, $20.

Winter Term —Length, 12 weeks; whole number of scholars, 16; average attendance, 13; instances of tardiness, 36. Teacher, Mrs. L. E. Vining; wages per month, including board, $20.

By kind and untiring efforts, Mrs. Vining awakened an interest in the school, that was well sustained during all the terms, that resulted, we think, in good improvement. The teacher has given the names of several on her register, who are thought to be worthy of credit for constant attendance, for good deportment, and for good recitations In the History of United States, 6; in Music, 16, or the whole school. This was made a very pleasant exercise; we think, too, very useful.

DISTRICT No. 7.

SUMMER TERM.—Length, 6 weeks; whole number of scholars, 14; average attendance, 10; instances of tardiness, 10; of dismissal, 15. Teacher, Miss Susan Hobbs; wages per month, including board, $22. Miss Hobbs has been reported as the teacher in this school during several terms before, possessing good attainments, and ever faithful in her endeavors to promote the improvement of her pupils. A part of the pupils were interrupted in their attendance by sickness. It is thought that those who were constant, made very good progress.

FALL TERM —Length, 6 weeks; whole number of scholars, 10; average attendance, 9; instances of tardiness, 9. Teacher, Mr. A. S. Goodwin; wages per month, including board, $22. This short school under the instruction of Mr. Goodwin, was, we think, made very profitable to the few. He has had the experience of several years in this service, and testifies that this school was distinguished, as an example of good order, and of a thorough preparation in all the recitations. In History, 1.

WINTER TERM —Length, 10 weeks; whole number of scholars, 9; average attendance, 6; instances of tardiness, 26. Teacher, Mr. M. C. Clark; wages per month, including board, $22. Mr. Clark is a new teacher, who has sought, by studious effort and care to prepare himself for this work. The attendance was interrupted here as in other instances, by the severity of the winter. The school was not visited at the close, but we are assured that the interests of the school were sustained with the general approval of the pupils and their parents. In History 3, Algebra, 2.

DISTRICT No. 8.

SUMMER TERM.—Length, 6 weeks; whole number of scholars, 16; average attendance, 15; instances of tardiness, 10; of dismissal, 13. Teacher, Miss Florence Shorey; wages per month, including board, $28. In this district of her native home, Miss Shorey sustained the interests of the school with good success. With a kind but firm purpose, order was sustained and thorough instruction was imparted with unwearied care. The advancement good

FALL TERM.—Length, 12 weeks; whole number of scholars, 24; average attendance, 20; instances of tardiness, 27; of dismissal, 10. Teacher, Mr Charles L. Wentworth; wages per month, including board, $50. We were glad to welcome back to his native town, a teacher who kept his first school in one of our districts. Mr. Wentworth has been employed in this service, principally, in his adopted State, for a period, we

think, of more than twenty years; but he has lost nothing of his active energy and skill in conducting the operations of a school. He kept for this district a very profitable school. In addition to thorough instruction in the usual branches, he gave some very useful instruction, in oral lessons, on the constitution and government of the United States. In Composition, 3; Geometry and Trigonometry 1, Surveying 1, Rhetoric 1.

Winter Term.—Length, 4 weeks; whole number of scholars, 10; average attendance, 7. Teacher, Mr. J. H. Hutchins; wages per month, including board, $42. This school was necessarily short. There was a demand for it from a part of the district. Mr. H. is reported as a successful teacher in another district. The weather was unusually cold and stormy during most of the time. The school was made profitable to those who could attend.

DISTRICT No. 9.

Summer Term.—Length, 10 weeks; whole number of scholars, 50; average attendance, 43; instances of tardiness, 27; of dismissal, 16. Teacher, Mr. J. F. Hart; wages per month, including board, $36.

Fall Term.—Length, 12 weeks; whole number of scholars, 44; average attendance, 38; instances of tardiness, 26; of dismission, 18. Teacher, Mr. J. F. Hart; wages per month, including board, $42.

Winter Term.—Length, 8 weeks; whole number of scholars, 38; average attendance, 35; instances of tardiness, 23; of dismissal, 22. Teacher, Mr. J. F. Hart. In a school so large, divided, necessarily, into so many classes, there is a demand for much wisdom and skill, in order to govern and teach with the best success. Mr. Hart communicated instruction with active energy during the successive terms. There was evidence that the classes in Arithmetic had not been permitted to hasten forward too rapidly, but had been subjected to a thorough drill in fractions and other rules. The average progress of the school during the year, we think, was good. In History 2, Book-keeping 8, Algebra 3, Map-drawing 18, Composition 14.

DISTRICT No. 10.

Summer Term.—Length, 6 weeks; whole number of scholars, 6; average attendance, 5; instances of tardiness, 29; of dismissal, 6. Teacher, Miss Lizzie Palmer; wages per month, including board, $18.70. Miss Palmer was a new teacher. She manifested a very kind interest in this little school, intrusted to her care. Her earnest endeavors to impart instruction resulted in some manifest improvement.

Fall Term.—Length, 7 weeks; whole number of scholars, 6; average, attendance, 5; instances of tardiness, 8; of dismissal, 7. Teacher, Miss Florence Shorey; wages per month, including board, $21. The interest of this term was increased by the attendance of a number of pupils living out of the district and not registered. The teacher's work was faithfully discharged, and with very good results.

Winter Term.—Length, 10 weeks; whole number of scholars, 7; average attendance, 6; instances of tardiness, 59; of dismissal, 11. Teacher, Mr. J. M. Hersom. Mr. Hersom is a teacher of good attainments. His instruction was thorough; a few instances of unusually good improvement. The average, good.

DISTRICT No. 11.

Summer Term.—Length, 6 weeks; whole number of scholars, 21; average attendance, 13; instances of tardiness, 32; of dismissal, 5. Teacher, Miss Lizzie R Clifford; wages per month, including board, $22. Miss Clifford was a new teacher in this school, who sought the improvement of the pupils with some earnest endeavor; but in governing and in teaching she did not attain to entire success.

Fall Term.—Length, 5 weeks; whole number of scholars, 21; average attendance, 15; instances of tardiness, 13; of dismissal, 7. Teacher, Miss Sarah E. Hodgdon; wages per month, including board, $19. Miss Hodgdon was a new teacher. It was thought at the commencement of the term that there were indications of success. The term was very short and could not result in any marked improvement.

Winter Term.—Length, 6 weeks; whole number of scholars, 23; average attendance, 22; instances of tardiness, 9; of dismissal, 11. Teacher, Mr. Arista S. Goodwin. This school has a good record for the winter term—15 pupils have no marks of absence. Mr. Goodwin entered upon his work with characteristic energy, and was successful in awakening a new interest in this school. His teaching, we think, was thorough, and the progress remarkably good. The teacher left the school before the whole appropriation for the term was expended, to meet another engagement. It had a supplement of two weeks, under the care of Miss Susie Thompson, a former teacher.

DISTRICT No. 12.

This district was organized during the past year to accommodate a growing village at Wolfeboro Junction. It had no school during the Summer and Fall. The citizens, with gener-

ous liberality, have erected a school-house at a cost of about $3000. It is made convenient in its construction, and very neat in its finish and furniture. It has been furnished with a bell by the liberality of Hon. J. W. Sanborn. It is the best school-house in town.

This district had a winter term commenced in January. It can be reported only to the close of the current school year. Length, 5 weeks; whole number of scholars, 50; average attendance, 45. Teacher, Charles W. Sanborn; wages per month, including board, $48. Mr. Sanborn is a teacher of high attainments. He was a successful teacher in several of our schools while pursuing his education. He is encouraged in his work by the full attendance of the entire district, and several from other districts. This school is now in successful operation. We are glad to place this new competitor on the list of the districts that are seeking to raise the standard of education, and promote the best interests of the rising race.

The whole number of scholars in the schools during the year, 271; average attendance, 215; whole number of boys, 137; whole number of girls, 134. Whole amount appropriated for the support of the schools, $2406.95; amount appropriated for each scholar, $8.88. This estimate will be increased a little by items included in the amount of expenditures. The Selectmen are now required by law to make an enumeration of the children of each sex, between the ages of 5 and 15 annually, in the month of April. In their enumeration for April, 1876, as reported to the Supt. School Committee, there were in the town, 101 boys, and 113 girls. The Committee have not thought it expedient to make any change in the text-books, during the year. Some have desired a change in the grammar, and some in the geography. The notice of one new series of books after another has been sent to us with high recommendations, but we have thought that true economy requires that the Committee should be assured of some essential advantage to be gained by an exchange. If the State authorities would undertake the work of supplying the schools with books, and, with the aid of the Board of Education, prepare an eclectic series to be furnished by some publisher for the whole State, we think there might be a great saving in the aggregate. Would this infringe upon the inalienable rights of towns or individuals?

There are various modern improvements which have conferred great blessings upon the schools, for which grateful acknowledgments are due; but some things have been suggested as improvements, that we think ought to be regarded with some grains of caution. A distinguished educator, who has prepared

a series of Readers and a Spelling-book, recommends that the spelling exercise should be performed by uttering the letters in a word without regard to the syllables. This seems to be put forward as a new method. It is no better and no worse, simply because it is old; but it is an old method of spelling which learners have ever been inclined to adopt, and which teachers have been trying to correct all along the past century. We think still that the best method of spelling for primary classes is to require a distinct pronunciation of syllable, and then the whole word. We think that the learner gets a more correct idea of a word, and retains it better. Another educator has recommended that the method of conducting the examinations of schools by questions and answers should be entirely abolished, and that the examination should be written. We think that in this case an attempt to correct an error involves a greater error. Certainly the method of giving instruction by question and answer, to a limited extent, has been found very successful, and we think it is as useful in the examinations of district schools. We regard it as better to take only a short space for solving problems by a written method, just enough to show that it has been practiced in the daily drill, and, in such schools, and to have the examination conducted principally by the teacher. May not the committee in this way confer a greater benefit upon the schools, and by a careful observation, get more correct knowledge of the work that has been performed, both by the teacher and pupils for a given term.

We have surveyed the work that has been performed by teachers during the year with unabated interest. Several of these teachers proved themselves efficient. They brought to their work a good preparation, improved by practical experience. Some teachers have continued to make improvement, as all teachers and Committees ought to do; and they have lost nothing of their enthusiasm, or of their love for the work assigned them. Several were young teachers, who learned, in this first trial, something about their responsibility and their need of good qualifications in order to attain the highest success. There are many things included in such qualifications. The mechanic who wishes to make high attainments in his art, must not only acquire some knowledge of the nature and principles of that art, and learns to do the work assigned him, in which he makes trial of skillful inventions; but he must have for that work some native aptitude. So it is in teaching; in addition to all other good endowments, there is required a native aptitude. Without it the work performed will be only a sort of mechanical service, and the success only partial. There

is still a demand for good teaching. Those who fall back, and lose their interest by neglecting to seek for higher attainments, will fail to meet that demand. Those who would share an honorable part in a work of such high importance, must catch the spirit of the age and prepare themselves, not only to communicate, in the best manner, all that instruction that is so essential to good intellectual attainments, but to combine in their teaching all the essential elements of education that are designed to prepare youthful adventurers, both for a limited service here, and for a higher destination when their earthly mission is ended.

There is much written and much said at this period about Reforms; and, in writing as I do, in the interest of the schools, I may be allowed, I think, some brief reference to this subject. All are ready to admit that reforms are needed. They are demanded in the policy of high officials in the national and State governments. They are required in managing the finances of the nation, and in taking care of the extended interests of railroad and other corporations. They are needed everywhere—in business transactions and in the manner of living. But we wish to apply this term more especially to what are denominated moral evils—to views that have prevailed to such a wide extent, and to the influence of which children and youth are so much exposed. We are aware that some think that the subject of intemperance, with its attendant evils, had better not be introduced in this connection; but why not? We regard it as pre-eminently proper that teachers in the schools, and parents at their homes should be kindly admonished of their duty to give good instruction in regard to this great evil. It is here that "the ounce of preventive" may be most successfully applied. Intemperance is the foe that has, for a succession of generations, robbed the schools of part of their resources, and taken from them some of their brightest ornaments.

I read a notice last fall of the governor of one of the north-western states, who went to a remote county of his state to survey the ravages of the grasshoppers. He found families of children who had been crying to their parents for bread: the good governor returned home and hastened the work of sending the needed supplies to such sufferers. Let the ravages of all the armies of locusts that have come down from the mountains and invaded the verdant fields of the hardy pioneers be presented in one view, and the sickening scene of desolation would be only like the small drop of the bucket compared with the ravages of

intemperance. The manner in which they are extended, stealthily and by so many strategems, is such that we do not at once get the vivid impression of a sad scene, like one who surveys a battle field, or walks in the path of the whirlwind and the storm. Could these ravages be grouped together we could not long witness the appalling spectacle. It would comprise thousands of children in absolute want, without any care or any good instruction from their natural guardians; companies of little wanderers here and there, outcasts that must be taken to the children's home; families, once in a state of affluence, reduced to abject poverty—in short all the forms of misery and woe, constituting in the aggregate a scene of indescribable wretchedness. One just view of it would carry the conviction of moral wrong deep down into the consciences of those who are engaged in the traffic of intoxicating drink. It is by this means they are cultivating the burning thirst for a destroying evil, and furnishing new recruits for the army of drunkards.

Only a few days since a committee from the Legislature of Massachusetts gave a hearing to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, upon their petition for aid in suppressing the evils of intemperance. They presented their views in well written essays containing some statistics in regard to the various evils and the great expense occasioned by the liquor traffic. One lady testified that they did not ask or wish the right of suffrage themselves, but wished the voting population to prohibit what was destroying the American people. A lady of South Boston wanted the Legislature to protect their homes from this evil; she had been informed that it was not an uncommon thing for the boys in the High Schools to get intoxicated and have to be excused from their recitations for that cause. A lady from Chicago said the liquor traffic had produced for them 60 per cent. of the insane, 70 per cent. of the criminals and 83 per cent. of their murders; in Massachusetts she said two and one-half times as much is spent for drink as for food, four times as much as for clothing, and that this traffic made the grog shop a sort of school, from which we are furnished with all sorts of evil doers, and all sorts of rings but the ring of true coin. One presented a mother's plea, and another a plea in behalf of the reformed men. These honorable women are engaged in a noble work. They are seeking to remove the curse of the

terrible evils to which we have briefly referred, and they are doing it with a kind and self-denying spirit coupled with heroic fortitude that is worthy of admiration. They perform their work with a special regard to the welfare of the youthful generation.

We would have what we seek to accomplish in the cause of temperance done in the same spirit. Certainly we would not utter one rash or unkind word. We have no personal or selfish interest to sustain. We would if it were in our power bring all, without regard to party of denomination, into one union, in which we would work together with an unyielding purpose to remove the evils of intemperance from all the communities around us. And such an alliance in such a cause we think might be called a "Holy Alliance." It is we think in accordance with the spirit of kindness to maintain right principles with a true purpose. We do not intrude upon the affairs of a neighbor, or encroach upon the lawful rights of any citizen, when we say in kindness to those who are engaged in the traffic of intoxicating drinks for the sake of gain, we think you have no moral right to pursue that traffic, and that it ought to be abandoned; we regard such traffic as a violation of the Divine Teacher, and involving a responsibility that may be found hard to be borne at the end. The interests involved are such that we are not permitted to indulge a fastidious taste or to neglect manifest duty. We have cause for grateful acknowledgement that a work of moral reform of such deep and extended interest has been accomplished during the past year. We are thankful that so much has been accomplished in our own town, and the schools have afforded some aid in establishing right principles. Of one teacher it was said by a pupil that he gave a little lecture on temperance almost every day, including narcotics. This was done only incidentally and very briefly; that teacher kept an excellent school and secured the love and respect of his pupils to an unusual degree. We are assured that there has been some abatement in the traffic to which we have alluded, but has it ceased in all the different sections of the town? There has also been some essential improvements in the religious interests of the town; large numbers have attended on the ordinances of the Sabbath in some sections of the town.

Pardon us if we have exceeded our proper limit. There is another foe of our free schools, whose evil devices ought

to be watched with unceasing vigilance. There is something strangely perverse and wicked in the demand of Romanism that the Bible should be taken out of the schools. Its possession is their sacred right. It is the best book that has ever been seen. It is now carrying light, peace, hope and salvation to all the nations. Let that arrogant demand be resisted by parents and by christian people here and elsewhere.

In this advancing age our schools are like a train on the ascending grade, which needs all the appliances provided with a moving power increased by new resources. Let them, together with our religious institutions, be sustained in their successful operations with a generous liberality, and they will confer yet richer blessings on succeeding generations.

Respectfully submitted,

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Wakefield, March 9, 1877.